

The French Broad News

SHIPMAN & SONS CO.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1905.

STRIKERS ARE SHOT. Many Killed and Wounded at Riga Factories.

TROOPS FIRE ON BODY OF MEN.

Strikers From Suburban Factories Were Attempting to Enter the Town in Spite of Op- position of Troops.

London, January 26—8:45 p. m.—A dispatch to a news agency from Riga, Russia, filed at 5:30 p. m., says the strikers in the suburban factories there attempted to enter the town, but were opposed by troops who fired, killing and wounding many persons. The strikers were dispersed.

The strike here is general. Demonstrations are in progress and the newspapers are not publishing.

The encounter occurred near Takkum railroad station. The strikers attacked the troops and attempted to disarm them, when the order was given to fire.

All the workshops and factories were closed. The strikers are parading the streets and forcing all workmen to join in the procession.

A dispatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company from Riga confirms the previous announcement of a collision there between strikers and troops. Thirty workmen were killed or wounded and a substitute chief of police and two soldiers were mortally wounded.

London, January 26.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, time 9:26 p. m., agency, reports that L'ahl's factory large cotton mill have been set on fire and are burning fiercely.

Reval, Russia, January 26.—Negotiations are going on between strikers and their employers. The government is participating in the exchange of views.

Libau, January 26.—The workmen here are being compelled to leave the factories and mills by the more militant factions of the strikers. The telegraph lines have been damaged.

Saratoff, January 26.—All the printers have struck. The men on the railroad have joined in the movement. There has been no rioting thus far.

SOMETHING MUST BE DOING.

The Industrial Battles of the World Test the Steel in The Men.

A Boston business man, conspicuous among the successful men in the commercial world, said:

"The grain must not remain in the elevator nor the coal in the pit."

The expression translated means that something must be doing in the world all the time. The purpose of the world is to keep moving. The more we can do in the general tumult of pushing it along the greater our success in life, the nearer we have come to achieving our divine destiny. It does not follow that we must make a deal of noise and bluster about it. Our names may never appear in print nor public office may never blindly seek us from the midst of a waiting throng, yet we can ably do our portion in the world's work.

The point to remember is that the world is destined to move and that each of us as individuals must find his certain work to do, so that in the end it can be counted in as a necessary and valuable portion of the whole. The best lives are the most active. The world is not a great resting place. The best men, the most successful and those that accomplish anything, everlastingly keep at it. They never let go except to recuperate for a new start and more vigor. A good way to consider it is that there will be plenty of time to rest and idle when we are no longer able to work and to do for the great pleasure there is in achievement.

Wars and conquests claim few; it is in industrial battles where most of us are required to test our steel. And he who best equips himself for the fray and continues unceasingly is most often claimed for the greatest victories. "The grain must not remain in the elevator nor the coal in the pit."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

There's a pretty girl in an Alpine hat,
A sweeter girl with a sailor brim,
But the handsomest girl you'll ever see,
Is the sensible girl who uses Kockey
Mountain Tea.

SOME STRANGE OCCUPATIONS

Very Peculiar Methods of Making a Livelihood.

To be a valet to a beggar sounds an impossible way of earning a living. Yet in a recent police court case in London it transpired that a man named Webb acted in that capacity to a man without arms who begged in the streets. Webb stated that his master was "most perticler," had to be shaved every morning, and had his teeth brushed three times a day. Webb's wages were \$10 a week.

The man who bites dogs' tails for a living is a well-known character in parts of England.

The north country miners have a superstition that, if their l'puppies' tails are "shortened" with a knife instead of in the old-fashioned way, their fighting qualities will be injured. Only recently a man named Graham was sent to prison for a month for exercising this peculiar calling.

An equally odd and cruel profession has been allowed by an East End man in London for the past twenty years. He buys bad meat, and doctors it up in such a fashion that it will pass muster when exposed for sale on the casters' barrows.

He carves off all bad portions of a joint of beef, and washes what is left with a solution of permanganate of potash. This has the effect of removing the smell of taint and enabling the meat to pass muster until some poor woman has taken it home for dinner.

Until recently a wooden-limbed man named O'Hara did a brisk business in second-hand legs.

Whenever a wooden-legged man or other cripple died at the Hospital close by where he lived, O'Hara promptly bought up the prop and crutches, if the relatives were willing to sell. These he disposed of to other poor patients who were unable to afford the surgical instrument maker's prices.

Wearing the stiffness out of new boots is another peculiar calling, yet a London bootmaker has a man who, for a consideration, is prepared to do this for wealthy customers. He is kept busily employed, too, averaging twelve hours' tramping daily in and about Hyde Park.

Even this occupation, however, is surpassed in novelty—at all events, in its mode of carrying out—by that of the man whose profession is teaching gentlemen how to shave.

Some years ago this man lost a fairly good situation by reason of a disfiguring barber's itch, caught at the hands of an uncleanly barber.

He got rid of the complaint at last and took to shaving himself; and now Barber stands at barbers' doors—the man's name, curiously enough, is Barber—delivering hand-bills, headed: "Why catch the itch? Learn to shave yourself," and offering a course of lessons in the art at a nominal fee. He gets \$15 a week.

Some commercial travelers earn their incomes in novel ways. None more so, perhaps, than the gentleman whose "line" is selling to the natives of Africa the idols turned out in such quantities by well-known Birmingham firms.

The commonest way to dispose of a god is to "square" with the witch doctor. The savage holds a "palaver" at which he declares the "gods" want propitiating, and this, of course, takes the form of a new god.

Another way of booking orders is to steal quietly into the sacred grove of a village and set up an idol unobserved: When the natives see it they are paralyzed, and wonder how it got there. Their first act is to fall down and worship it.

Then the smart traveler comes along with explanations, and leaves the village with another sale to his credit.—London Answers.

LAST SUMMONS ANSWERED.

Col. Allen T. Davidson Passes to The Great Beyond.

Asheville, Jan. 25.—Col. Allen T. Davidson died this morning at 11 o'clock, at his home in this city, after an illness of several months. Colonel Davidson was one of the most prominent men in this section of the state. He was one of the few surviving members of the Congress, having been elected from the western district of North Carolina during the civil war. Colonel Davidson was a native of Haywood county, at the time of his death was in his 84th year.

He served in the Confederate Congress until the spring of 1864, and in the fall of 1865 located in Macon county, and in 1869 moved to this city. In 1863, and 65 he served as a member of the council of Governor Vance and acted as commissary agent of the State. The latter duty was to distribute provisions to widows and families of Confederate soldiers in Western North Carolina. Three sons and three daughters survive him.

NEW LAWS ENACTED.

Synopsis of Legislative Pro- ceedings at Raleigh.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

Liquor Must Go From Rural Com- munities and Small Towns.— General Law with Such Re- strictions Likely to be Passed.—Party Pledged to be Temperance.

Nearly four weeks of the 60-days time allotted to the General Assembly for the transaction of the people's business have passed and excepting several measures of local import little has been done in the matter of legislation. There is really no great amount of legislation of general significance needed, or demanded. Little remains to be done save the enactment of the Revenue Bill and Machinery Act, both of which are practically completed by the Finance Committee; the adoption of the new Revised Statutes; passing appropriation bills; enacting strengthening clauses to Watta Law; adjusting the bonded indebtedness and placing a more equitable divorce law upon the statute books. It is evident that more ample provisions will be made for contractate soldiers and the insane people of the state, and for these two classes an increased appropriation is anticipated. Other institutions will have to be content without additional allowance. While the Senate has passed a bill providing for an increase in the salaries of supreme and superior court judges, from \$2,750 to \$3,500, there is little likelihood that the House of Representatives will concur. The merits of the proposition are unquestioned, but many leaders in both houses are inclined to the idea that this is not an opportune time to raise salaries.

The following acts have been ratified: To provide the erection of memorials at Appomattox court house; extend time for registering certain state grants; regulating manufacture of whiskey in Asheville; providing for court stenographers in Craven county; printing Governor's message; benefit of stenographers in Rowan county; authorizing city of Wilmington to acquire land for purposes of a public park; to increase pay of jurors in Pitt county; road law for Henderson county; incorporating Sanford and River Valley R. R. Co., relief clerk of Henderson Superior court; protection of Fish in lakes of Bladen county; amending charter of Salem; holding courts in Martin county; incorporating Pamlico Banking Co; election of commissioners in Granville and Franklin counties; incorporating Statesville Airline R. R. Co.; draining certain lands in Lincoln county; road law for Halifax county; game law for Northampton and Richmond counties; extending corporate limits of Lexington; regulating pay of jurors in Craven county; abolishing Neuse river as a lawful fence; reducing special tax on poll in Mooreville; authorizing commissioners of Henderson and Lincoln counties to change county homes; incorporating Durham and South Carolina R. R. Co.; game law for Madison county; relief of Sheriff's and Tax Collectors; prohibition for Richmond county; game law for Nash county; disbursing public funds in Sampson county; special tax for Stokes county; authorizing Gov. Glenn's inaugural address printed; regarding jurisdiction of police officers and Justices of the Peace; road law for Lincoln county; amending charter of Hexelena; election of commissioners in Bertie county; game law for Person, Granville and Vance counties; regulating improprietor injunctions; enlarging incorporate limits of Clinton; hunting in Montgomery county; changing boundary lines between certain townships in Rowan county; changing name of Baptist Female University to "Baptist University For Women;" incorporating Rhodhis Graded school in Caldwell county; amending charter of Littleton; incorporating Granite Falls Graded school; allowing town of Clinton to levy special tax; amending dispensary act for Marshall; directing State Treasurer to cancel certain bonds and return to Alexander county; regarding jurors in Iredell county; to allow Justices of the peace jurisdiction in offence of unlawful riding on railroads; amending charter of Brevard; regarding appointment of Aides-De-Camp; providing local tax levy for advertising Pine Bluff as a winter resort; prohibition for Scotland Neck in Edgecombe; and Fountain in Pitt county; incorporating churches in Columbus county; road law for Ashe county; to prevent fast driving over bridges in Randolph county; special tax for Brunswick county; to validate

deed from state to P. H. Hughes; game law for Rowan and Hertford counties; division of dispensary proceeds in Johnston county; regulate stock running at large in Ashe county; requesting reports from superintendents of state institutions; act for relief of county commissioners.

The Senate number has reached 845, showing about the usual progress at this period of the session. The following bills have been laid upon the table by vote of the Senators; act to permit married woman to make contracts; to defray traveling and other incidental expenses of the Governor; fixing punishment for carrying concealed weapons; to make title of an act a part thereof; preventing riding bicycles in the town of Roper; regarding salary and expenses of Judges; appropriation of partnership funds to personal benefit; making punishment for assault with intent to commit rape discretionary in cases of conviction of simple assault—amending section 987 of the code; to place certain confederate soldiers on the pension roll; penalty for assaults upon women; resolution to establish a committee on Liquor Traffic; barring power of sale in legal proceedings; relative to taking depositions, providing the age limit of jurors to sixty years; making it a felony to appropriate partnership funds; to prevent hunting in Caldwell county without consent of the owner; to supply clerk of Henderson county Superior court with certain books and providing for same to be rebound; to appoint committee to investigate State's bonded indebtedness; bill to increase salary of Governor and Judges.

It is practically certain that some general temperance legislation will be enacted. Many demands are coming up from various sections asking for local prohibitory laws and the purpose of the Legislature, at present, seems to incline toward a general law rather than crowd the statute books with so many local measures. The prevailing opinion appears to be that a bill will be passed excluding towns having less than 500 inhabitants from the provisions of the Watta Law, thereby confining the manufacture and sale of whiskey to incorporations strong enough to provide for ample police protection in regulating the liquor traffic. Several bills of such import have been introduced already and the fight is likely to become animated as the discussion progresses. The Senate is a strong anti-liquor body; the House debates long and loud upon all prohibition propositions. Anyway, the democrats are pledged to stand by the state platform of their party, which is plain upon the question.

The Pantheon.

The Pantheon is the most interesting of all the interesting places of Rome.

It was used for its present purpose as a place of religious worship before the foundation of the Coliseum were laid. Its huge doors have opened to admit the great ones of the earth, from Augustus Caesar to Napoleon, an assertion that will scarcely be disputed.

It stands in the very heart of old Rome, and the vicissitudes which have befallen the Eternal City during the 2,000 years of its existence have left it practically unchanged. The gilded bronze that lined its roof has been carried off to "decorate" St. Peter's, where, in the form of clouds and Cupids, cords and curtains, it fills the beholder with displaced amazement.

The tiles of bronze and gold were removed to Constantinople 1,500 years ago, and the statues which adorned it have long since perished, but the mighty walls yet stand, firm as ever, sweeping up to the majestic dome, the largest though not the highest, in the world.

One hundred feet across, a hundred feet high and perfectly circular, no architect could design a building more perfect in its proportions, more harmonious as a whole. It is lighted solely by an aperture in the dome, a circle thirty feet across. Standing on its marble floor one looks up to the greatest dome man ever raised and through that the blue dome which bends above it, sending summer sun or winter rain through those bare wards of space.

The effect is so impressive, so entirely unmatched and unrivaled, that the dullest of hearts and the most untaught of minds must perform acknowledge its influence. A man may think St. Peter's disappointing; may condemn the Coliseum as barbaric or decide that he does not care for the catacombs, but every man who has viewed it has been impressed, even to the pitch of respectful silence, by the Pantheon.

ELECTRIC CAR LINE.

From Hendersonville to to Asheville.

PROPOSED PLANS DISCUSSED.

Horse Shoe, Mills River and Other Places to be Benefitted— Chimney Rock the Final Destination.

Judge H. G. Ewart and W. A. Smith, of Hendersonville, representing the Board of Trade of that place, met with the directors of the Asheville Board of Trade yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the proposed electric railway from Asheville to Hendersonville and thence on to Chimney Rock, in Rutherford county. The matter was discussed yesterday in a general way and with a view to bringing the Asheville and Hendersonville interests of the projected enterprise in closer touch.

It developed during the conference that the people of Henderson and Rutherford counties are enthusiastic over the matter and that sufficient subscriptions have been secured to enable the projectors to secure a charter and make a survey. Application for the charter will be made at once and subsequently the survey will be undertaken.

There are two routes proposed. One is to parallel the Southern railway line from Asheville to Hendersonville and the other through West Asheville, and the Horse Shoe and Mills River section. The latter route is deemed the best and it is probable that if the road is built this will be the route selected. By going through the Mills River and Horse Shoe sections a great deal of fertile and valuable land will be touched by the road and the country brought in closer contact with Asheville and Hendersonville.

The projectors of the road and those citizens most interested do not propose to allow the road to stop at Hendersonville, however, have in mind the continuation of a trolley line into Rutherford county past Chimney Rock and into South Carolina. The road would be used for both freight and passenger service. It is said that the cost of grading via the Mills River route would be reduced to the minimum owing to the apparently level condition of the country and that the prospects for the successful carrying out the scheme is bright.—Gazette-News.

BIG WILD CAT KILLED.

Chase in Craggy Mountains Pro- ductive of Results. Panther Story.

Asheville, Jan. 26.—M. M. Jones, the celebrated bear hunter of the Black Mountain section, was in the city yesterday and in conversation with a newspaper man told of the capture in the Craggy mountains last week of the largest wild cat ever trapped in Western North Carolina. The cat measured four feet and ten inches from tip to tip and weighed a fraction over 35 pounds. Mr. Jones said that the chase after the cat and the fight the animal had put up after it had turned, was one of the most exciting he had ever seen. The race lasted for more than two hours and during that time the dogs and the hunters followed the cat over the most rugged of the Craggy mountains. Six of Mr. Jones' dogs participated in the chase and in the fight that followed two were seriously hurt by the hunted animal.

Another interesting wild cat or panther story comes from Alexander's this county. According to a correspondent there, the people of the Weaverville section are excited over the report circulated by several prominent people of that village to the effect that they and others have recently seen a panther in the woods near the Weaverville Cemetery. It is stated that while Mr. and Mrs. Lotspeich, of Weaverville, were on their way home from church last Sunday night they were attacked by the animal; that Mr. Lotspeich fired at the beast and that it went bounding into the woods. In speaking of the presence of the animal the correspondent says. Mr. Lotspeich says that it is either a panther or catamount. All that have seen it say that the beast leaps along at a rapid rate. The people are afraid to go out and a hunting party has been organized and will endeavor to capture the animal. Mr. Lotspeich is a prominent man of this section and much credence is given to what he has to say of the thing.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

How To Proceed In Repeal Of Fifteenth Amendment.

FOURTEENTH IS FIRST.

Then Way Will Be Open For Obliterating the Fifteenth.

A resolution introduced in the South Carolina legislature to memorialize congress for the repeal of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States has failed to pass. Under ordinary circumstances, it might be considered scarcely proper to insinuate that the gentleman introducing such a resolution does not know what the Fourteenth Amendment is, but there is a suggestion in it all that he does not. There is much confusion respecting the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, a very natural confusion, perhaps, considering the fact that very few people who discuss this matter have taken the two minutes' time necessary to read over the amendments.

The Fourteenth Amendment—that part of it referring to the elective franchise and the apportionment of representatives among the States—is inoperative because it has been superceded by the Fifteenth. A mere look at the two amendments will show this, and will show also that all talk of reducing the representation in the South is simply and solely bosh. That is what it has been intended to be from the very beginning of the agitation, that and nothing more.

Claus 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment, reads: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for President and Vice-President of the United States Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

Very well; that is plain enough. Ratified by the aid of bogus governments of ten Southern States it was proclaimed in 1868. It was meant to apply to the negro. But two years afterwards another amendment, the Fifteenth, passed which declared: "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Hence if you cannot deny the right to vote, how are you going to reduce representation because you have denied it? In other words, if you enforce this clause of the Fourteenth Amendment on account of disfranchisement for race, color, or previous condition, you thereby annul the Fifteenth Amendment.

Accordingly the way for the Southern people to get the Fifteenth Amendment repealed would be to insist upon the enforcement of the Fourteenth and nowhere would it be opposed more stubbornly and bitterly than among the very people who began the hypocritical agitation.—Charlotte News.